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Federal Council Bulletin

A JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS CO-OPERATION
AND INTER-CHURCH ACTIVITIES

Vol. II

DECEMBER, 1919

No. 10

"America First" in World Service

WE covet for this country the true greatness of unlimited service. We long to see "America First" in helpfulness, in courage, in eagerness for a new and better order, in largeness of soul. More than any other danger we fear the danger of losing, through re-actions of selfishness and timidity, the unequalled opportunities the present hour offers our country.

We urge the members of the United States Senate, regardless of party or of past position, to unite in speedy ratification of the Treaty, with such reservations only as may leave unimpaired the Covenant of the League of Nations, and provide for America's entrance on just and equal terms, without special privileges or exemptions.

And we urge all in this country, who have faith in God and love for their fellowmen, to exert at once all the influence they possess, in word, in prayer, and in act, to avert from our beloved country the deep disgrace of abandoning the ideals for which we fought, and the shame of putting safety first in this hour of the world's deep and dreadful need.

—*Message of the Church Peace Union.*
(See page 188)

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FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

*A Journal of Religious Co-operation
and Interchurch Activities*

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December, 1919

The November issue of the Federal Council Bulletin has been omitted owing to the printers' strike in New York. The current number covers the news of the two months and will conclude Volume II.

Meeting of Executive Committee

Upon the invitation of the newly formed Baltimore Federation of Churches, the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council will be held in that city December 10-12. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Rennert, and meetings will be held in the Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church. At these meetings the Secretaries of the various Commissions will present reports and there will be free and general discussion. It is expected that several distinguished visitors from abroad will also be present. A public meeting, held under the direction of the Executive Committee of the local federation will be held Thursday evening, at which the new Executive Secretary of the Baltimore Federation will be presented.

The experience of the American Expeditionary Force has demonstrated beyond a question that the corps organization for the chaplains makes for the efficiency of the service. General Pershing has testified to this in his statement that "under the efficient leadership of Bishop Brent and his assistants, a strong organization was developed which assured the most effective individual effort, and also the proper correlation of the work of all." It is now proposed to carry out this same idea, giving the chaplains who are to serve our new army a form of organization which will promote the efficiency of their work and have some central, authoritative body responsible

for their welfare. We cannot afford to appoint a man to the spiritual oversight of our soldiers and then cut him adrift to shift for himself. In the corps, with its directing body, the chaplains in isolated posts will be kept in frequent touch with experienced men who will inspect and criticize their work and make helpful suggestions. They will be brought together in occasional schools of methods and in every way the welfare of the service will be promoted through expert advice and management.

Our churches should insist upon it that the bill now before Congress, providing for a Chaplains' Corps, be passed at the present session. Urge your congressmen and senators to vote for the bill. Congregations should follow up the action of their national bodies, most of which have endorsed the plan of a Chaplains' Corps, in petitioning Congress for the speedy enactment of the bills introduced by Senator Capper and Congressman Hull.

At the meeting of the Administrative Committee on October 24 it was reported that the following members had been officially appointed to that body:

Denominational: Rev. W. E. Bourquin, Evangelical Synod of N. A.; Rev. F. G. Coffin, Christian Church; Rev. William Harris Guyer, Churches of God in the U. S.; Rev. R. A. Hutchison, United Presbyterian; Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Baptist; Rev. Rivington D. Lord, Free Baptist; Rev. Harry R. Miles, Congregational; Rev. Errol D. Peckham, Friends; Rt. Rev. Robert L. Rudolph, Reformed Episcopal; Rev. George B. Shaw, Seventh Day Baptist; Rev. Lyman E. Davis, Methodist Protestant; Rev. E. Humphries, Primitive Methodist; Bishop John H. Hurst, African Methodist Episcopal; Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Reformed in the U. S.; Rev. Albert S. Johnson, Presbyterian in the U. S. (South); Rev. Frank M. Thomas, Methodist Episcopal, South; Rev. Finis S. Idleman, Disciples of Christ.

Affiliated Bodies: Mrs. Fred S. Bennett, Council of Women for Home Missions; Mrs. deWitt Knox, Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions; Rev. Charles L. Thompson, Home Missions Council; Dr. Robert L. Kelly, Church Boards of Education; Rev. George T. Webb, Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations, temporary representative.

Co-operating Bodies: Rev. William I. Haven, American Bible Society; Miss Mabel Cratty, National Board of Young Women's Christian Associations; E. T. Colton, International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

Consultative Member: F. P. Turner, Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

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Report of Recent Conferences in Belgium and Paris

By Rev. Charles S. Macfarland

FOLLOWING the instructions of the Committee on Work in France and Belgium, I spent Saturday and Sunday, October 4 and 5, in Belgium and went to Paris, October 6, where I remained until October 11.

I had held previous conferences, at The Hague, with M. Rochedieu, Moderator of the Synod of the National Church and Dr. Henri Anet of the Missionary Church.

On Saturday, in Brussels, after visits with Chaplain Blommaert to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Hymans and the War Office, to renew sympathetic personal acquaintance with officers in these departments, a conference was held at l'Eglise du Musee du Temple, composed of representatives of both denominations.

We went over all our problems and arrived, I think, at a reasonably clear understanding. The conference received sympathetically the suggestion that a Joint Committee of both bodies be formed, with which we could deal as with the French Protestant Federation.

The Belgian representatives on the Paris Committee expressed satisfaction with the manner in which Belgian needs and interests had been dealt with by that committee, but realized also the existence of certain questions other than that of financial aid, which should be considered by the Belgian churches as a distinct body.

The committees had been in full conference with the two delegations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and it appeared as though an entirely satisfactory understanding had prevailed.

On Sunday, accompanied by Dr. Henri Anet, I visited the mining region where most of the stronger Protestant churches are located, conferring with the pastors at Mons and Petit-Wasmes, and addressing the Missionary congregation at Quarignon and the National Church congregation at La Bouverie. I found substantial, pretty well organized churches at these various centers. The contrast between the Protestant miners' families in appearance

and morale, with the population in general, was clear, almost at a glance. Indeed, one could feel the social effort of Protestantism on these miners, especially in matters of sobriety and order.

The substantial nature of Protestantism in Belgium was equally a surprise and a gratification. The pastors are generally in good relations with the strong, well organized Socialist groups which have been so remarkable an influence in the social and political development of the nation. This is especially encouraging because there is danger that the Socialist meeting places, often very attractive and well ordered, might become the substitutes for the church, as indeed has been the case in such large measure. While one cannot claim too much in this direction it is fair to say that the Protestant churches, some laymen, and especially several pastors, are almost the sole points of connection between these great groups of influential Belgians and religious influences, in those sections where Protestant churches exist.

Conferences in Paris

On arriving in Paris, Monday afternoon, October 6, I attended the Convention (which had been in session several days) of the Blue Cross and other Temperance bodies, which, while few in number, are composed of substantial and often prominent and influential Protestants. One may look for a rapidly increasing sentiment in this direction. The reception in the evening at the home of Commandant and Mme. Matter, brought together a large group of representative Protestants.

On Tuesday I held personal conferences all day and evening, with representatives of the various forms of work, each pressing the importance of his cause. The number of substantial enterprises either directly or indirectly associated with the churches is a cause of great encouragement. Many of them are clearly prevented solely by lack of funds from a real and vital expansion.

French Protestant Committee

On Wednesday, after continuing the series of appointments for personal conference on these particular matters, I met the French Protestant Committee for Propaganda.

This committee is still continued, with government support, and, I judge, has so proved its value to the nation that it will be retained for a time longer at least, as a means of strengthening relations between France and other nations through church relationship.

In this connection I may say that M. André Tardieu, with whom I had a meeting, expressed the most unequivocal satisfaction with our whole procedure, so far as church relationships with America are concerned and I rather think he feels that this was by no means the most unimportant element of his service.

In conference with Dr. Ainslie, a cable message was sent to the Disciples' Convention, on behalf of the French Churches, asking them for an immediate sum of not less than \$25,000 to rebuild the churches at Compiègne, Arras and Verdun. I also cabled the Congregational National Council asking that body to get into action.

During my stay in Paris I held no less than fifty personal and group interviews, going patiently into particular matters and needs.

It was rather gratifying to receive and accept an invitation to visit Marechal Foch at the Hotel des Invalides and receive his earnest, simple expression of appreciation of the influence of our churches during the war.

Two conferences were held with Dr. Goodrich, who is continuing his indispensable service to the French Churches and to ourselves. He is of the highest value, from time to time, in interpreting us and our procedures to the brethren in France.

The Lyons Assembly

Several of the questions raised in our conference were considered at the French Protestant Assembly at Lyons. Proposals were made for a reorganization of the French Protestant Federation, following the lines of our own Federal Council, and making it a more active body. It was regarded as highly important by Dr. Goodrich, that we should be effectively represented at that meeting.

New Protestant Headquarters

The new offices at 8 Rue de la Victoire are a striking improvement, both as to equipment and location, over the previous location in the building of the Society of Missions.

I regard as one of the greatest needs of the hour a Protestant Building in Paris to house all the constituent and related bodies and am prepared to recommend that we immediately proceed to this end.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Southern Methodist Episcopal delegation is proposing the same thing for Brussels.

As to the matter of future procedure, a strong commission was appointed at our conference, to prepare for us, not simply a budget, but to set before us the whole program of French Protestant forces, as now under way or contemplated by all the agencies. This should be ready for us at the time of the Lyons conference.

General Impressions

Among the general impressions received I will mention:

1. That the co-operative unity of our work is essential to the highest degree, together with the necessary freedom for denominational service.

2. The encouragement of the same unity in France and Belgium, both on the part of the indigenous bodies and on the part of bodies related to America and Great Britain.

3. The clear and constant recognition of the fact that French Protestantism has a substantial basis on which to build, including beginnings in philanthropic, social and reform work which are well conceived. This must be constantly considered even where, through the introduction of new agencies, new forms of service may be created.

4. The consequent necessity that our denominational investigators and visitors shall be kept acquainted with our co-operative agreements, shall keep in close touch with our Commission, and in equally close relations with our Committee in Paris.

5. That our Commission should be kept informed as to all independent procedures on the part of denominational bodies and that the same course should be followed in France.

6. That we shall need, in the matter of financial support, to acquaint ourselves with their forms of activity, their resources in France and consequently be prepared to express preference in the distribution of funds.

7. Finally, that there is a great opportunity for Protestant development in both France and Belgium and for our own part in it, if we can summon the spirit of unity and the statesmanship for which it calls.

In response to the call of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, those churches observed Sunday, October 26, as Reformation Sunday. Ministers were asked to deliver a sermon on "The Edict of Nantes." The collections for the day were for the fund for Protestant Relief in France and Belgium.

Social and Industrial Conditions in Europe

As seen by Rev. Worth M. Tippy

THE commission, consisting of Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Rev. Howard R. Gold and Rev. Oscar H. McGill, appointed by the Interchurch World Movement to study social conditions in England and on the Continent, returned from Europe in October. Dr. Tippy devoted his time to Great Britain, France, Belgium and Holland. Mr. Gold and Mr. McGill were in each of these countries but also went to Germany and Mr. McGill went to Denmark and Sweden. They observed current events, held conferences with officials of the governments and employers and leaders of the labor movement, and studied closely the social work of the churches.

Dr. Tippy with Dr. Batten and Dr. Harlan were delegates to the Brotherhood Conference in London. Dr. Tippy and Mr. Gold were delegates to the conference of the World Alliance at The Hague, and the three members of the commission attended the International Trade Union Congress at Amsterdam in July. Dr. Tippy personally attended the Scottish miners' conference at Ayr and was in London during the strike. He was allowed to sit in at the organization of one of the British national industrial councils under the Whitley system and was sent into the devastated areas of France by the French government. Mr. McGill was studying the cooperative movement and had expected to get into Russia but in this was disappointed. Mr. Gold, who speaks German, was able to make valuable observations in Germany but was disappointed in getting into Checko-Slovakia, Austria and Hungary.

Speaking of his experience, Dr. Tippy has made the following observations:

"In going to Europe during July and August the commission knew that it was going at an unfortunate time because it is the vacation period in England and on the Continent. We estimated, however, that we should be able to meet a sufficient number of persons to accomplish our purposes and in this we were not disappointed.

"The whole of Europe with the exception of Holland is in a very serious condition. Industry is disorganized, the people are underfed, in some parts of Europe badly underfed, and there is a general condition of exhaustion and unstrung nerves. The cost of living is high. We had no sugar in France and were rationed on sugar and butter in England. The first duty of the civilized world is to assist in the rebuilding of the devastated areas, es-

pecially of France and Belgium, and in the feeding of the children of Central Europe. Beyond that, the agricultural areas of the Central Powers are the richest areas of Europe, and the judgment of Mr. Hoover that they should feed themselves and become independent seems to me well founded.

"We found the worst phases of the revolutionary movement already past. Even in Russia the soviet regime is moderating and taking back its middle, professional and technical classes. Germany seems safely to have passed the danger of a radical tearing up of the social order, and the chances of revolution in France, Belgium, Holland and the Scandinavian countries are remote.

The situation in England is quite distinctive. British labor is admirably led. Most of its great men were trained by the churches, many of them as lay preachers, and they have a strong religious sentiment. Even Mr. Smillie, who is the most passionate but also one of the most capable leaders of British labor and whose sympathies are clearly with Russia, holds a sitting in the United Free Church of Larkshall, and in the deeper sense is a profoundly religious man.

"British labor is socialistic, but as yet constitutional and not revolutionary. I was amazed at the good humor and self-control manifested by the railway men themselves, and by officials of the government and the public generally in the great strike. I am sure that that strike is of great importance in British life. It has taught the unions that a strike against the community is an extremely dangerous and unethical procedure; it has lifted high the point of view of the public welfare; it has shown that the people can unite in their own defense and that they have great resources in their hands. Above all it has made clear to the people of Great Britain that the workers must have higher standards of life and a greater place in political and economic control.

"Speaking generally the Protestant churches of France, Belgium and Holland have little of what we understand in America by social work and community relations. They are mainly centers for preaching and Sunday-schools, but in each of these cases the new point of view which is prevailing so rapidly in the churches of the United States is beginning to make headway.

"The churches of England, both free and established, are far along in parish social service

and in their consciousness of national responsibility. Their effect on public life and on social reconstruction, however, is largely paralyzed by the non co-operative attitude of the Church of England. I found this same situation existing in all countries which I visited where there was an established church.

"We witnessed an interesting incident at the International Trade Union Congress in Amsterdam and also another of like character while at the Hague Conference of the World Alliance. At the Trade Union Congress the Belgian delegates complained bitterly of the treatment accorded to Belgian workmen by the German government during the war, and were unwilling to proceed until some statement had been made by the German delegates. After two days of discussion the German representatives made a complete but self-respecting disavowal of the atrocities in Belgium and of the action of their government. This immediately created a sensation in Germany.

"At the Hague conference a like situation was precipitated by a letter from Dr. Wilfred Monod of Paris, who said that the French and Belgian alliance could not meet in fellowship with the Germans until they had made a disavowal of what their government had done in Belgium. The language of the letter was extremely courteous and generous in that no references were made to what had been done in France. Herr Spiecher, chairman of the German delegation and formerly director of the great Allegemeine electrical plants, arose and said with deep emotion that his delegation had agreed unanimously to say that the action of Germany was morally wrong. He then added that the Belgian, French and German delegations had met together and had joined hands in opposition to war and to revenge.

"The observations which I was able to make in the battle areas and the general situation in Europe impressed me deeply with the indescribable horror and wastefulness of war. It has also made chasms in Europe between peoples which will not be filled up long after the trenches have been filled and leveled and covered with fields of grain. I came back strongly convinced that the Church should redouble its efforts to make an end of war, and that we should be as aggressive in our own way as are the socialists in their way. But I also felt that if conditions like those in 1914-1917 should come again I should do exactly as I did in this war, only more devotedly and more strongly. I am sure this is not a contradiction, and that it is possible to include both these points of view in our teaching, without loss of power."

PRESENTS PLANS OF BRITAIN FOR MAYFLOWER TERCENTENARY

AT the October meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council, Rev. M. E. Aubrey, Honorary Secretary of the Mayflower Committee and special delegate from the Free Church Council of Great Britain, presented the plans of that body for an international celebration of the Mayflower Tercentenary.

Dr. Aubrey stated that he had already found the American churches most favorably disposed toward uniting in the Mayflower celebration, although they were far behind the English churchmen in the extent of their preparations.



REV. M. E. AUBREY, HONORARY SECRETARY OF MAYFLOWER COMMITTEE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"There is in Great Britain," said Dr. Aubrey, "a deep and earnest longing for such a celebration of this great occasion as shall bring the churches of the two nations closer together. By emphasizing their common origin we hope to make of this a truly international occasion. One means toward this end should be an interchange of delegates between the British and the American Churches. We trust that the celebration will strike the note of Christian outlook and motive in international affairs. We must admit that some of our high idealism has been lost or obscured in the stress of the war. The note of selfishness, both national and individual, has been recurring of late and the Christian destiny of our nations needs clearer emphasis.

"We need to go back to the true sense of social and moral values for which the Pilgrims stood. These might be summarized under three headings. First, Christian Democracy: Both civil and religious freedom were dominant notes with men and women who came to your shores on the Mayflower. Second, Higher Educational Ideals: The Pilgrims left Hol-

land because they felt that the surroundings there were demoralizing to their children and they sought to create an environment where they might rear them in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Third, Missionary Zeal. These pioneers did not come to America in any selfish spirit of merely seeking to work out their own social and religious problems, but they sought to further the Kingdom of God through the evangelizing of the people with whom they came into contact. And today the churches still stand for these great principles. Although the Congregational body is in a peculiar sense the heir of the Pilgrims, yet all of our churches have a common right to this priceless heritage.

"Our aim is not merely to rake up from the past the half-forgotten details of a great story, but we want most of all to recapture for ourselves the spirit of those hardy pioneers. We want to partake of their sacrifices, of their adventures, of their fortitude. We are not satisfied with our church life in England. We have lost the old heroic strain. Our Christianity fails in its challenge to young life. It is flaccid and weary. We want a new note of appeal to the sacrificial and the strenuous.

"We are seeking to tell the story of the Pilgrims in every possible way, through books, by some of our ablest authors, by the drama—and one of our foremost Quaker ministers, Rendel Harris, has written a play based on the sailing of the Mayflower—through the cinema, for which a version of the Mayflower story is being prepared by Rider Haggard, through lectures and preliminary meetings throughout Great Britain and by the appointment of local committees. By all these means we hope by the date of the sailing of the Mayflower, September, 1920, to have held meetings in all the Free Churches of England and in many of the churches of the Establishment. Great celebrations will be held consecutively in Plymouth, in London, in Southampton, in Nottingham, in Northumberland, as well as in Amsterdam and Leyden, so that the delegates who come from America will be able to make a pilgrimage of the places associated with the story of the Pilgrims.

"After the celebration on the other side we should like to have a boat chartered to bring back the American visitors with a British delegation, on which conferences may be held daily preparatory to striking the common note in the American celebration. The Mayflower Council in Great Britain is a powerful organization. It is planning definitely that the spiritual elements in the program shall have first place. It is not to be a financial campaign. There have been, however, suggestions from

prominent British churchmen that may involve some considerable expenditure. Dr. Rendel Harris is fathering a scheme for the establishment of an Anglo-American university at Plymouth and others are strongly favoring the endowment of an exchange of professors and of fellowships in British and American universities. The American ambassador has already consented to take part in the celebration. My mission in this country is to secure American co-operation to help us in meeting this great opportunity to stimulate the life of our churches by calling them to a new strenuousness for the Kingdom of our God."

Following Mr. Aubrey's presentation of the plans of the Mayflower Council, Dr. Frank Mason North, President of the Federal Council, spoke in brief acknowledgment, and General Secretary Charles S. Macfarland called attention to the fact that the quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council, to be held in Boston, December, 1920, is to be the centre for a great American interdenominational celebration of the Mayflower Tercentenary. It was decided by the Administrative Committee to name a special committee for the Tercentenary to work in co-operation with the British Council's Mayflower Committee.

At the meeting of the Administrative Committee on November 14, upon the recommendation of this committee, it was decided to appoint a committee of one hundred to have general direction of the Tercentenary celebration.

Federated Evangelism in Indiana

Rev. Charles L. Goodell, Executive Secretary of the Commission on Evangelism, and Edgar L. Williams, Executive Secretary of the Church Federation of Indiana, recently made a four-days' trip through the state, in the interest of federated evangelism. In some places they held three or four meetings a day. At Richmond they addressed the Friends' Annual Conference. Mr. Williams met the ministers and directed a plan for a county federation and also a county campaign of evangelism. In Marion a large banquet of men was held previous to a large evening meeting. In many places out of town men, both ministers and laymen, came for interviews regarding the organization of a county-wide evangelistic campaign. Dr. Goodell delivered ten addresses on personal and federated evangelism.

Mr. Williams' pamphlet, *How to Organize County-Wide Evangelism*, which is the product of his ten years' study of evangelistic methods, has been widely distributed. The pamphlet is full of concrete and helpful suggestions.



DELEGATES TO MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF WORLD ALLIANCE

Meeting of the International Committee of the World Alliance

THE universal character of Christ's kingdom, transcending all barriers of nationality, race or language, was the keynote of the meeting of the International Committee of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, held at the historic Castle "Oud Wassenaer," in a forest near The Hague, Sept. 30—Oct. 3d.

The World Alliance was formed at the beginning of the war at a meeting held in Constance, August 1, 1919, at the call of the Swiss pastors, appealing to the Church of Christ to use its moral and spiritual power in the cause of peace. This was the first time the representatives of the churches had come together from all parts of the world to consider the relations of Christianity to international war and peace. It was, of course, too late to have any effect upon the terrible tragedy which broke upon the world even while they were gathered together at Constance. In the solemnity of that tragic hour, however, the World Alliance was formed, and all through the war it has continued to grow in numbers, earnestness and power.

In 1915 a meeting of the International Committee was held at Berne, Switzerland, and it was then resolved to call another meeting of the International Committee at The Hague as soon as possible after the ending of the great conflict. The meeting at Wassenaer was the carrying out of this decision.

About thirty delegates from ten countries were expected, but the roll call on the opening day of the conference was answered by more than sixty delegates from national councils of the World Alliance in fourteen countries. The

reports of these national councils revealed a wide range of Christian activity, which had been carried on since the formation of the World Alliance in America, England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. New councils, organized during the past year, were reported in Belgium, Finland, Hungary, and the new nations of Esthonia and Latvia (as the Letts call their new commonwealth on the shores of the Baltic).

The activities of the conference were concerned chiefly with the plans for the future development of the work on a world scale. It discussed the strengthening of the international organization and the national councils now existing; the formation of new councils in countries not yet represented; the relation of Christianity to the urgently needed task of international reconciliation; its relation to the League of Nations, to the problem of Christian missions as affected by the changes of the war, and to other important international questions. A Committee of Management, consisting of one representative from each of the fourteen countries was elected and held its first session at the close of the International Committee meeting, taking the necessary steps to give effect to the decisions of the conference. The next meeting of the Committee of Management was called for April, 1920, in preparation for an important meeting of the whole International Committee, which will be held in Switzerland, probably at Geneva, the seat of the League of Nations, at the end of August, 1920.

One of the most valuable results of the con-

ference was the reconciliation between the French and German Protestants, who had been separated by the war, and the demonstration of the fact that through the power of Christian love and good will they could work together in breaking down the barriers of international hatred. This reconciliation began with a voluntary declaration made on behalf of the entire German delegation condemning the invasion of Belgium by Germany as a moral wrong. This declaration naturally made it much easier for the French and Belgian delegates especially to find a common meeting-ground, and all the meetings of the conference were marked by a singular unanimity of feeling and a common spirit of devotion to the principles of Christ's kingdom. On many questions, it is true, it was found that more light will be needed before absolute agreement can be reached, but the conference proved that there is already agreement in spirit, and plans were adopted at the meeting for rapidly carrying on the process of enlightenment through an international service of communication and publications, especially in the European countries, in which it is most urgently needed.

The delegates to the conference were received most cordially by the Dutch Foreign Minister, Jongheer Dr. van Karbeek, and his wife, in their home at The Hague, and representatives from each of the national councils were entertained at luncheon by the Queen of Holland at her summer home near Amersfoot. The keynote of the warm welcome which was extended to the conference by Holland was expressed by the Foreign Minister, who greeted the representatives of Christianity from so many countries as one of the first manifestations since the war of the resurrection of the international life of humanity.

The American delegates at the meeting included the Rev. Peter Ainslie, of Baltimore; Rev. Henry Atkinson, Executive Secretary of the American Council, and Mrs. Atkinson; the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton; Rev. Arthur J. Brown and Mrs. Brown; Rev. Howard R. Gold, of the Interchurch World Movement; Rev. Frederick Lynch, Educational Secretary of the American Council; Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Rev. J. A. Morehead, of the American Commission of the Lutheran Churches in Europe; Rev. Worth M. Tippy; and Dr. George Nasmyth, International Organizer of the World Alliance.

The annual meeting of the Home Missions Council, and of the Council of Women for Home Missions will be held January 13-15, 1920, at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Several sessions will be joint sessions.

MESSAGE TO FRENCH CHURCHES SENT BY FEDERAL COUNCIL

THE following message from the Protestant churches of America to the Protestant churches of France has been sent, through the delegates of the Federal Council to the French Protestant Assembly which met at Lyons, November 18-21:

The Protestant Churches of America
To the Protestant Churches in France:
In the fellowship of our common faith in Christ
Jesus

Greeting:

"We give thanks to God always for you all, making mention of you in our prayers: remembering without ceasing your work of faith and labor of love and patience of hope in our Lord Jesus Christ, before our God and Father."

We count it of deepest significance that this warm greeting of the Protestantism of America to the Protestantism of France may come to a burning focus in the message now addressed to the Assembly of the federated Protestant churches of France by The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. In both great Republics the units of political organization, whether states or provinces, have learned the value of coördination and unified action. Equally in France and America where a foe, ruthless and relentless, thrust his armored power against our liberties, these units were found, not separate but one. We of the free Evangelical Churches in our western land and you of the Evangelical Churches in this great Continental democracy have been learning the lesson of unity in variety and have been seeking, in the presence of the untiring foes of virtue and faith, the strength of the group, the federation of the units of religious organization for the expression of the principles common to all and the promotion of plans to which each may bring an unchallenged contribution.

The churches represented in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America are of many origins and traditions. They vary in their assessment of the relative importance of phrase and custom. In outward habits they differ, in heart they are one. Trimmed back, so that all things not essential are cut away, they are the same in root and stem. They are true to the one Divine Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ; they believe in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; they accept the Master's Commission, to teach, to minister, to resist evil, to live the life of sacrifice, to die the death of faith and triumph. They find a common experience in the motives of their service and in the fruits of their faith. The disclosure of their common heritage in the treasures of the Gospel and in the reality of the events of the spiritual life is one of the keen delights of a new era of Christian fellowship.

The terrific shock of unwelcome and unexpected war has given a new vitality to the processes which make for Christian comradeship. The self-appraisals of denominational consciousness have been put to the test. The good in others has become part of the content of reflection. The sense of a mission has stirred impulses to action, and with the deeper and broader life has come an eagerness to share the burdens even of those who, far beyond the ordinary horizon, suffer and sacrifice and conquer in the name of our Christ. Whatever the type or tradition of these American churches, to them all the history of French Protestantism has become as a household word. They have been

thrilled by your courage, they revere your heroes and martyrs, they rely upon your invincible faith. It is to them a cause for gratitude that they have been permitted to give some substantial expression to their admiration and sympathy. They have received your chivalrous messengers with delight; they have deeply appreciated your welcome to those who have been commissioned to speak to you for them. They write into their records the valor of your sons, and as the clouds drift from your battlefields and theirs, feel upon their hearts the shadows which rest so inevitably upon yours. By many of your great teachers have they too been taught. What you are and what you do belongs to their gratitude and to their hopes.

To this assembly of the leaders of the Protestant churches of France, The Federal Council and the churches represented in it look with profound interest. Concerned as you and we must be for the restoration of your churches, your manse, your ministry, there comes to us both a broader vision, a more insistent appeal. In your keen devotion to foreign mission work you have registered your conviction that the world claims you. The most striking phenomenon in the churches of America today is the lift of the horizon—the consciousness of a divine commission for the salvation of the whole world. It is much to be restored, it is more to be empowered and enlarged. It is a high service to be the conservators of the tradition, it is more to be the heralds of the Cross. If indeed the world in all its broken lights and startling agitations is at the morning of a great new day, the Church in America, in France, must meet the challenge of new tasks, and find anew the deep fountains of spiritual power.

Therefore, beloved brethren, we not only greet you, but we bid you Godspeed! In solving some of your problems of need we hope to have a part. In the spiritual service of the millions of France we shall gladly share as Providence may show the way. But with ardent desire we turn to you of the historic churches tested in fire and blood, with the conviction that for the evangelization of France there can be no substitute for your courage, faith and action. Whatever other forces may accomplish, to you opens, in this fresh day, an opportunity unique, inalienable.

For your Counsels we ask the wisdom from above. One is your Master, all ye are brethren. Upon your decisions we ask the divine approval. That you may be stirred to high resolve and steadied for the contest which assuredly confronts the Church in all the world, will be our prayer. We commend you to God with whom alone are grace and victory.

We have deep satisfaction in sending this message by the hand of these honored brethren who in response to your invitation have been commissioned to represent The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

With warmest fraternal esteem we are, honored brethren,

On behalf of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

FRANK MASON NORTH,
President.

JAMES I. VANCE,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

ALBERT G. LAWSON,
Chairman, Administrative Committee.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary.

The Treaty and the League Covenant Must Be Ratified

The officers of the Church Peace Union issue the following statement with regard to the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the Treaty of Versailles with its Covenant of the League of Nations:

We view with concern and indignation the lamentable lack of statesmanship that has led to the failure of this Treaty in the Senate. On so weighty a matter, fraught with incalculable consequences to humanity, it ought to be possible for patriotic and fair-minded men, regardless of partisan or personal prejudice to get together in working out a safe and full co-operation of this country in a real international order. Political partisanship on such an issue is shameful and inexcusable.

Especially do we deprecate certain motives which have conspicuously played a large part in the defeat of the Covenant—distrust of other nations, unwillingness to join with them in a common effort to minimize war by organizing the moral forces of mankind and by furthering international co-operation, a disposition to demand special exemption and consideration for our own country, and a reluctance to let America bear her due share of the burden of common human need. We covet for this country the true greatness of unlimited service. We long to see "America First" in helpfulness, in courage, in eagerness for a new and better order, in largeness of soul. More than any other danger we fear the danger of losing, through reactions of selfishness and timidity, the unequalled opportunities the present hour offers our country.

We urge the members of the United States Senate, regardless of party or of past position, to unite in speedy ratification of the Treaty, with such reservations only as may leave unimpaired the Covenant of the League of Nations, and provide for America's entrance on just and equal terms, without special privileges or exemptions.

And we urge all in this country, who have faith in God and love for their fellowmen, to exert at once all the influence they possess, in word, in prayer, and in act, to avert from our beloved country the deep disgrace of abandoning the ideals for which we fought and the shame of putting safety first in this hour of the world's deep and dreadful need.

For the Church Peace Union

HENRY A. ATKINSON
ARTHUR J. BROWN
FREDERICK LYNCH
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND
WILLIAM P. MERRILL
GEORGE A. PLIMPTON

The signatures of 14,450 clergymen, representing virtually every denomination, were affixed to a petition for prompt ratification of the Peace Treaty, which was sent to the Senate by the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War. The petition read:

"We, the undersigned clergymen, urge the Senate of the United States to ratify the Paris Peace Treaty, embodying the League of Nations Covenant, at the earliest possible date without amendments or such reservations as would require resubmission of the Treaty to the Peace Conference and Germany."

The Place of the Chaplains in the New Army

By John T. Axton, Chaplain, U. S. A.

These recommendations were prepared by Chaplain Axton to be submitted to the War Department, and the members of the Congressional committees on military affairs, in behalf of proper and adequate legislation to foster the spiritual interests of the army, in the new Army Reorganization Bill now before Congress.

TO accomplish standardization of the moral and religious forces of the army a foundation must be laid in the careful selection of the personnel, in the training of that personnel and in its distribution over the army. Supervision of the religious work of the army should be committed to the trained specialists who have been authorized by law to conduct that work.

Bishop Brent Quoted

Referring to affairs in the A. E. F., Bishop Brent is quoted as having expressed appreciation of all that was done by numerous individuals and societies for the benefit of chaplains and their work and to have concluded with, "But no one of them singly or all of them together could give us the support and aid of which we were so sadly in need and which only a properly constituted office in Washington would be capable of giving."

Give the chaplains the whole responsibility for the religious work of the army. Give the adequate organizational machinery for the maintaining of professional morale. The chaplain's esprit de corps has needed something for a long time. Organization!

How to Organize

Let three chaplains be selected and given a staff status and rank high enough to insure authority and command respect. These three chaplains might represent the three largest natural divisions of the Christian faith in this country, i. e., Roman Catholic, whose communicants number more than 25 per cent of the church population; Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal with a smaller membership but having the Episcopal form of government controlled by a bishopric; and those churches with a more democratic form of government like the Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational and Lutheran.

From the military standpoint it would be necessary for one member of such a board to be the chief of the section. That this can be accomplished to most excellent advantage has been amply demonstrated during the war. On both sides of the sea large bodies of chaplains have been directed in this way. The report of the Senior Chaplain of the A. E. F. will substantiate this statement and the ex-

periences at the port of embarkation where one hundred and one chaplains were on duty at one time and where a total of one hundred and sixty chaplains have been engaged at various times confirm it.

Selection of Chaplains

This staff would first supervise the selection of chaplains. The present method of sometimes having a chaplain on the board to examine candidates is far from satisfactory. Suppose the case of one medical officer only on the board, sometimes, to examine candidates for the medical department, or one line officer only on the board, sometimes, to select line officers, and the anomalous situation of having any other than chaplains pass on the professional qualities of applicants will be apparent.

To that end that a stronger personnel may be secured it is suggested that the maximum age at which men are accepted be thirty-five years. If a clergyman has not found himself at that age and is not definitely settled to a line of religious effort that has in it more of promise than an army chaplaincy with the grade of first lieutenant and no promotion for seven years it is a pretty certain sign that he has been a misfit and should not be considered for the army. There is too great difference in his rank and that of all other officers at his age for any chaplain who is a lieutenant at say forty years of age to be comfortable himself or find the surroundings the most pleasant for his family. The generous retirement provisions should be considered and no man who has an expectancy of less than thirty years of active service should be accepted.

Probationary Period

A probational period should be provided for all appointees except those who have served during the present emergency. Any clergyman who served during this war should be accepted on his record without professional examination and be carried directly into the regular establishment. This is because most of these men made heavy sacrifices and if we are to secure the best of them there must be no uncertainty about their tenure of office.

Placing of Personnel

The chaplain's section of the general staff would study the personnel with a view to the selection of division and department chaplains and with the expectation of placing individual chaplains according to their aptitude for particular duties. Some are admirably suited to hospital service who fit poorly to the care of men in the field, some can add largely to the life of men in disciplinary barracks who would be misfits in regular garrison life. Let us have a plan by which square pegs will not be forced into round holes and wedged there for all time. This section of the general staff would study the various commands with a view to placing chaplains where a preponderance of the troops are of corresponding faith. A recent report of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook of the Federal Council cites one camp in which 46 per cent of all communicants were of one church and another camp in which only 15 per cent were of that church. Exactly similar treatment should not be accorded these two situations.

Instruction

Chaplains need instruction. Let this section take up that problem. New appointments might be made in groups and these groups be ordered to some central point where a school could be set up with a definite program. The old plan of sending one man a long distance to some chaplain of his own faith for a bit of experience was too haphazard. If we are to have instruction it must be standardized.

For the men already in service it would be well to have conferences, spiritual retreats, at stated intervals in the different geographical divisions to which all chaplains in these divisions would be ordered. Adequate programs of instruction and inspiration could be outlined by the section and men be thereby kept from growing stale on their jobs.

This section of the general staff would make a most careful study of the methods of chaplains and would stimulate men by official visitation. These official visits could take the form of inspections. It would be hard to measure the impetus that would be given the work of the chaplains at camps or stations if they could know in advance and their commanding officers be notified that the Chaplain Inspector would pay a visit to the command. It would be to them what the official visit of a bishop is to a local church, an inspiration to larger effort and a creator of pride in the whole religious work of the place.

Additional Grades

If a strong chaplains' corps is to be built up better provision must be made by law for advancement in grade to a place commensurate with duties. One of the wicked oversights or omissions of this war was the failure to promote any chaplain to any advanced grade. While ninety percent of all officers in all other departments were being advanced, most of them two grades, no way was found until the war was over to advance any chaplain and then only ten per cent of those in service were promoted and none above the grade of major.

Proposed Legislation Inadequate

Larger provision in law than is proposed in Senate bill 2715 will have to be made for the moral and religious leaders of the army if that department is to be a success. The National Defense Act, (amendment to section 15, approved May 25, 1918) provided one chaplain for each 1,200 officers and men while S. 2715 provides one chaplain for 2,050, an entirely inadequate arrangement. This measure gives but sixteen per cent of the chaplains field grade while the navy accords its chaplains fifty per cent in corresponding grades.

Chapels Equipment

If chaplains are to do good* work they must have physical equipment. In every permanent post and camp, at every big recruit depot and in every hospital suitable chapels should be provided and set apart for distinctly religious services. A denominationally composite type is possible that would provide facilities for services to fit the religious affiliations of practically all soldiers. Altar furnishings and supplies can be in portable arrangement so as to be quickly placed to accommodate various denominations. A supply depot is essential, also, the detail of which could be worked out. Not all chaplains can use to advantage the same type of supplies yet we have known appropriations to be expended to send to every chaplain in the army an identical equipment which was frequently a duplication of material he had already secured from other sources.

Final Recommendations

Assemble a hand picked board of chaplains. Give this board ample authority within proper bounds. Let them have representation near the throne. Such a board will move carefully, work out a program, put it in motion and in a few months the effect will be felt throughout the army.

News Items on Interchurch Federation

The Columbus, Ohio, Federation put on its financial campaign the latter part of August under the direction of Secretary Guild. The secretary of this newly formed federation is the Rev. Ira G. McCormack.

Rev. Morris E. Alling has become joint Secretary of the Hartford, Conn., City Federation and the Connecticut State Federation. He is also the representative in Connecticut for the Interchurch World Movement.

The Ohio State Federation was organized at Columbus, Ohio, October 20. A secretary will be secured at once who will jointly serve the State Federation and the Interchurch World Movement.

Secretary Guild has been invited to assist the Boston Federation in conducting a financial campaign early in November, with a view to securing an Executive Secretary for that organization.

The Rev. J. R. Wood, who has been associated with the American Baptist Home Mission Board since returning from overseas service has accepted the call to be secretary of the Newark Federation of Churches. Mr. Wood was for a number of years a pastor in Pittsburgh.

The Buffalo Federation has just completed a successful financial campaign which will give that federation more funds than have been at the command of the officers in former years. This is a substantial expression of approval of the work of the secretary, Rev. Calvin McLeod Smith.

Rev. L. W. McCreary has accepted the call to be secretary of the newly-formed Baltimore Federation. He is pastor of the Hamilton Avenue Christian Church in St. Louis, and has served as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the St. Louis Federation for several years.

Rev. Morton C. Pearson, of Indianapolis, has accepted the call to be Executive Secretary of the Detroit Federation and takes up his new work on the first of January.

Rev. Charles H. Winders, pastor of the Christian Church in Hannibal, Mo., will be Dr. Pearson's successor in Indianapolis.

The Religious Work Committee of the Federation of Churches of Cincinnati has secured the employment of a Big Brother Secretary, who will give his time to the boys of the Juvenile Court and the "Big Brothers" who may be found for them. They already have one worker, giving her full time to the Juvenile Court, having under her supervision the care of Protestant children.



THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES OF THE CHURCH FEDERATIONS IN THIRTY CITIES, MEETING IN CONFERENCE IN PITTSBURGH, HAVE PUT ON RECORD THAT THEY "WOULD CONSIDER IT A CALAMITY TO THE KINGDOM OF GOD IF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT WERE NOT RATIFIED IN 1919."

THE MONTH WITH THE INTER-CHURCH MOVEMENT

SEVERAL of the great evangelical denominations recently have taken official action identifying themselves more closely with the Interchurch World Movement of North America. The Executive Commission appointed by the Presbyterian (Northern) General Assembly to consider the matter, after an exhaustive study of the details of the Interchurch organization, voted immediate and full co-operation through the New Era Movement. The eight national boards of the Disciples of Christ at the Cincinnati General Convention passed identical resolutions adopting joint action with the Movement. The National Council of Congregational Churches at Grand Rapids also voted to enter the Movement.

The Board of Promotion of the Northern Baptists, which already is working with the Interchurch organization in a practical manner, will meet soon to take final definite action regarding the official relation to the Movement.

The Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Presbyterian Church has officially signified its willingness to enter a combined interdenominational financial drive on any date acceptable to the other boards and denominations.

The promotional activities of the Movement have assumed a wide range. Twelve teams of national leaders, comprising many of the best known figures in the nation's ecclesiastical life, met in Atlantic City November 5-7 for a national training conference, and then took up divergent routes for a series of sixty state (or interstate) conferences December 1-19. At these state conferences about ten thousand leading pastors and laymen will hear the message of world opportunity in the present hour, which they will carry to individual pastors and Christian men and women in every corner of the land.

The Speakers' Bureau plans to present the Christian solution for present day ills at every important commercial or other lay gathering. Addresses were scheduled for 160 such meetings in November. The number of speakers under the direction of the Bureau is expected soon to reach 6,000, while plans are maturing for the organization of 500,000 lay "Minute Men."

In the first four months of the coming year the Life Work Department plans to hold 2,500 county conferences, a series of meetings for high school students, interdenominational conferences in at least five hundred colleges, and a series of conferences for college graduates of two to five years' standing.

The Movement will publish *La Nueva Democracia*, a new magazine in the Spanish language designed to tell the people of Latin America the Christian view of the world's moral and religious needs, *World Outlook*, a former successful Methodist publication which will be enlarged, and *Everyland*, a children's magazine started by the Missionary Education Movement, which is now an Interchurch department.

The Movement will present the great Christian spectacle, "The Wayfarer," in Madison Square Garden, New York City, for five weeks beginning December 15. Later it may be moved to other large cities. This is an improved version of the spectacle, which was presented at the Centenary Celebration in Columbus, Ohio, last July.

Federal Council Represented at French Protestant Assembly

The delegates appointed by the Federal Council to attend the meeting of the French Protestant Federation at Lyons, November 18-21 were President Frank Mason North, General Secretary Charles S. Macfarland, Rev. Arthur J. Brown and Bishop W. F. Anderson. As Dr. North and Dr. Macfarland were unable to reach France in time for the meeting, owing to the delay of their steamer for more than a week in Halifax, Rev. Frederick Lynch and Rev. Henry A. Atkinson were instructed by cable to attend as alternates in their places. A cabled gift of \$80,000 for the work of relief and reconstruction of the French Protestant churches was announced during the assembly. Of this sum \$25,000 is from the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, \$28,000 from the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church and the remainder raised by general subscription through the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium. A special message from the officers of the Federal Council sent to the Lyons conference is published elsewhere in the BULLETIN.

Thirty prominent American women, including President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr College and President Ellen F. Pendleton of Wellesley College, have left for the Orient to study women's needs in mission countries for the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America. Their reports will be used by the Interchurch World Movement in formulating the joint program for Asia and Egypt which will be presented to the church constituency next year.

Call to the Eighth International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement

The Eighth International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement will be held at Des Moines, Iowa, beginning Wednesday afternoon, December 31, 1919, and closing Sunday night, January 4, 1920.

It is expected that the Convention will be attended by delegates (students and professors) from more than one thousand institutions. In addition there will be present, as invited honorary delegates, secretaries of foreign mission boards, foreign missionaries at home on furlough, editors of papers, representatives of student movements of other lands, and other Christian leaders.

The Convention will have four prominent features. In the first place, the main program will occupy the morning and night sessions, and will include the strongest speakers of Christendom on the various themes to be presented. In the second place, there will be held on each afternoon sectional conferences, each with its own complete program. The third feature will be a large and impressive exhibit bearing on the progress of Christianity in the world. The fourth feature will be the exceptional opportunities for intercollegiate, interdenominational and international fellowship.

Correspondence regarding the Convention may be addressed to the Executive Secretary, Wilbert B. Smith, 25 Madison Avenue, New York.

Message from Federal Council to King and Queen of the Belgians

UPON their departure from our country, the following letter of farewell was sent to King Albert and Queen Elizabeth from the Federal Council:

"The Federal Council presents its greetings to Their Majesties, Albert, Elizabeth, King and Queen of the Belgians.

"On the occasion of your departure from our shores we desire to express our appreciation of your visit to the United States and to bid you godspeed as you return to your own people.

"We are deeply sensitive of the honor you have shown us by your visit. Coming to us as you have, so soon after the tragic war, with the memory of the heroic sacrifices of yourselves and your people fresh in your minds, we have been inspired anew by the ideals of patriotism, courage and freedom. These high ideals were steadfastly held by the Belgian people and yourselves during the great war,

and the American people, as well as all our allied nations, were strengthened in their devotion to these noble purposes by your example.

"We appreciate, also, the influence of your visit in making closer the ties which bind Belgium and the United States together. Our common service during the war brought us into intimate relations, which your visit has notably strengthened. These ties we hope and believe will grow closer with succeeding years, and it is our earnest desire to do what we can to strengthen and deepen them, and help to bind yet more closely in the days of peace our two nations which have been united in the stress of war.

"We desire to convey through you a message of gratitude to the people of Belgium for the service they have rendered to us as to all the world in their battles for liberty. The bravery of their soldiers and the fortitude of all the people in the midst of suffering and sacrifice have left an indelible record on the pages of history and in the hearts of all who love freedom. We ask God's blessing upon the Belgian nation as they build again the cities so ruthlessly destroyed and establish once more the life of a free people.

"In the name of the churches which we represent we thank you for your visit to America and we express to you our deepest wish for your safe return to your own land.

By order of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

FRANK MASON NORTH.

President.

ALBERT G. LAWSON,

Chairman of Administrative Committee

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,

General Secretary."

Federation as a Unifying Force in Evangelism, by Charles L. Goodell, D.D., originally published as an article in the *Homiletic Review*, has been brought out by the Commission on Evangelism, of which Dr. Goodell is Executive Secretary, in the form of an eight-page pamphlet. The Commission on Evangelism, as stated in this leaflet, "has only one purpose, and that is to make effective denominational commissions, to encourage union or simultaneous services, which will attract the attention of the entire city or community, to be a clearing house for methods, movements and results, to the end that unity of Christian spirit might appear throughout the country and that the Master's prayer that we all may be one, might have signal fulfilment." Copies of the pamphlet may be had upon request.

New Executive Secretary of Commission on Temperance

The Federal Council's Commission on Temperance has called as its Secretary Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, who has for many years been widely known as an active worker for prohibition, especially with the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. Dr. Colvin has accepted this position and assumed his new duties on December 1st.

Dr. Colvin is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, class of 1900. He has also taken graduate work in the University of California, University of Chicago and has taken his Ph.D. degree at Columbia. In his senior year at Wesleyan he was elected president of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association and has been actively connected with this organization ever since. He is Vice-president of the National Temperance Council, Secretary of the National Legislation Conference and Treasurer of the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy. He was formerly Secretary of the Committee of Sixty and in 1916 was executive secretary of the Prohibition National Campaign Committee.

For many years Dr. Colvin has been traveling among the colleges and universities enlisting students for leadership in the prohibition movement. Under his presidency more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand students became active members of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. He has spoken in about three hundred and fifty American colleges and during the last spring visited about half of the universities of France, England, Scotland and Belgium.

Churches to Observe Child Labor Sunday

The National Child Labor Committee announces that Sunday, January 25th, will be observed by churches throughout this country as "Child Labor Sunday." The many demands for presentation of great public causes make it impossible, in most cases, for the pastor to grant a full sermon period. However, it would be hard to conceive of a more urgent cause to which to devote a few minutes of the service period. The Committee will supply full information to ministers who will interest themselves in the crusade against the employment of children in industrial labor, which inflicts great hardship upon them and invites disaster to the nation. Address the National Child Labor Committee, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Week of Prayer for the Churches, January 4-11

The Federal Council, in co-operation with the Interchurch World Movement, has issued topics for the week of prayer which is to be observed in the churches January

4-11. The general topic is "An Awakened Church." The daily topics are as follows: Sunday, January 4, "The Church Awakened by Her New Opportunities"; Monday, January 5, "The Church Awakened by Self-Examination"; Tuesday, January 6, "The Church Awakened by a Vision of the World's Need"; Wednesday, January 7, "The Church Awakened by the New Call for Co-operation"; Thursday, January 8, "The Church Awakened by a Revival of Family Religion"; Friday, January 9, "The Church Awakened by a Call for Workers"; Sunday, January 11, "The Church Awakened by a Rediscovery of the Reality and Power of Prayer."

Texts for sermons and addresses are suggested, as well as prayers and Scripture readings for each day. A packet of pamphlets and other suggestive materials has been prepared for pastors at the price of 25 cents per packet. These may be obtained from the Federal Council.

Federal Council Sends Greetings to Prince of Wales

The following message of greeting was sent by the Federal Council to Edward, Prince of Wales, upon the occasion of his visit to New York City:

The Federal Council presents its greetings to His Royal Highness, Edward, Prince of Wales.

Before you depart from our shores we desire to express our appreciation of your visit to the United States and to bid you godspeed as you return to Great Britain.

We appreciate the influence of your visit in making closer the ties which bind the British Empire and the United States together. For over a hundred years our two nations have been at peace with each other, and in the great war so recently closed your men and ours have fought side by side for the one great cause of human freedom. We are related to each other by a common history, a common language, a common faith and common interests, and it is our hope that these ties will grow stronger with succeeding years, and our purpose to do what we can to bind yet more closely in the days of peace our two nations which have been united in the stress of war.

We desire to convey through you a message of greeting and goodwill to the people of Great Britain. We pray that God's blessing may rest upon them as they take up again the tasks of peace, and set themselves once more to the building of a free civilization. In the name of the churches which we represent we thank you for your visit to America and we express to you our wish for your safe return to your own land.

By order of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

FRANK MASON NORTH,
President.

JAMES I. VANCE,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

ALBERT G. LAWSON,
Chairman, Administrative Committee.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary.

INTERCHURCH INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

The National Industrial Conference, called by the Interchurch World Movement of North America, which met in New York City, October 2nd and 3rd, was attended by many prominent clergymen, manufacturers, labor leaders, economists and social service workers. At the conclusion of their deliberations a representative committee under the chairmanship of Rev. Frank Mason North, considered the problems discussed and the findings of the conference were based on their report.

The specific recommendations as to the immediate steps to be taken were as follows:

1. The representation of the various parties in the government of industry.
2. The right of the workers to organize themselves and the development of just and democratic methods of collective bargaining between employers' and workers' organizations. All differences in industry involving human relationships are subject to discussion and, before final action is taken, both sides are under moral obligation to confer together through their official representatives, the minority also being entitled to a hearing.
3. The rational extension of the co-operative movement in both the distribution and the production of goods.
4. In relation to the industrial status of women, freedom of choice of occupation, the assurance of equal opportunities with men in technical and vocational training, the determination of wages on the basis of occupation and service and not upon the basis of sex, the establishment of healthful conditions of employment and an equal voice with men in the democratic control and management of society.
5. The recognition of the right of nearly 12,000,000 Negro fellow Americans to economic justice and to freedom from economic exploitation. The abolition of economic discrimination and exploitation of immigrant aliens and of foreign born citizens.

The conference further urged the consideration of these principles and proposals in international conferences by churches, and that the channels of education and publicity be kept free for full and impartial discussion.

Cardinal Mercier Guest of Clergy Club in New York

Over four hundred clergymen, of almost every creed and denomination, greeted Cardinal Mercier in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore, New York City, at the luncheon given by the Clergy Club. The room was decorated with flags and the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "La Brabanconne" the Belgian national anthem.

The Cardinal was introduced by Dr. Henry van Dyke, who said, "The thing that we honor most in him is character. We honor the man with his red robe, and the heart within—the man. You stand high physically, spiritually and morally. We turn to you not only

as an exponent of Belgian patriotism and bravery but also as an exponent of Christian manhood and character."

Rev. Frank Mason North, speaking on behalf of the Federal Council, said, "You are admired by all because you stand for courage, justice, righteousness and mercy. You stand for the spiritual basis in this world and the foundation of the spiritual world which is to come."

Other addresses were made by Rev. J. Madison Hare, of the Scotch Plains Baptist Church, who served as senior chaplain in France with the 29th Division; Rev. Demetrios Callimakos, of the Greek Catholic Church of St. Constantine, in Brooklyn; and Rev. Alexander Lyons, rabbi of the Eight Avenue Temple, Brooklyn.

Progress in Federated Evangelism

THE work of the Commission on Evangelism is far outrunning the present capacity of the Commission. State-wide movements in which the Secretary, Dr. Goodell, has been assisting the Federations of Indiana and Massachusetts, have been especially successful. In Indiana, the entire state is in process of organizing on the basis of the county as the center. Organizations of the different denominations were also addressed by the Secretary. In Massachusetts there is a greatly quickened interest in the work of the Commission. The election of paid secretaries in Boston, Worcester and other cities has greatly enlarged the scope of the work.

Dr. Goodell has also addressed the ministers of the Lehigh Valley and the church forces of Allentown, under the direction of the local federation. He has also been called to extended work in Canada, which he was unable to take up on account of special work here. There is great activity along evangelistic lines throughout the entire country.

The Commission on Evangelism, in connection with the Cabinet of the Interchurch World Movement, held a very important meeting of the secretaries and leaders of the different denominational evangelistic commissions in New York, November 25th, at which plans of the commissions were discussed, and mutually helpful arrangements for evangelistic work arrived at.

At the request of the American Bible Society, the last Sunday in November, November 30, was set apart and observed as Universal Bible Sunday. The American Bible Society had prepared a handbook, an appropriate Sunday-school program and other material of facts and inspiring information, for the use of ministers, Sunday-school teachers, etc.

The Church and Country Life

THE big event of the past year, in the work of the Commission on the Church and Country Life has been the survey of the Interchurch World Movement, on which both Dr. Brunner, Secretary of the Commission, and Mr. Gill, Field Secretary, have been working. Every state is now organized with a paid Supervisor in charge. In most of the states, completed county survey results are beginning to come in.

The Commission itself is, however, caring for some important work, perhaps none more so than the correspondence with country pastors and theological students who write for information and suggestions. It has become a constituent member of the National

Board of Farm Organizations and co-operates with this body in such matters as are of mutual interest. The Commission has presented Protestantism at various conferences called by the Department of Agriculture at the suggestion of the National Country Life Association. At these conferences, executives of national organizations operating in the country have met and sought to define the scope of rural social work and to plan to avoid overlapping of effort.

The Commission has two important Committees at work. One is drafting a social creed for country churches. The other is revising the 1915 Report on "The Function, Platform and Policy of the Country Church." It is planned to add a brief bibliography under each section and probably short accounts of successful work. This should be a most important addition to country life literature.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1919. In the State of New York and County of New York.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Jasper T. Moses, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Religious Publicity Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.

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Managing Editor, Jasper T. Moses, 105 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Business Manager, none.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.)

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JASPER T. MOSES.

(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.) Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of October, 1919.

(Seal)

JOHN B. PREST.

Notary Public No. 116,
New York County.

(My commission expires March 30, 1920.)

At the meeting of the Administrative Committee, October 24, it was voted to appoint a special committee on Mexico, to cooperate with the Committee on Cooperation in Latin-America. The following were appointed: Rev. C. L. Thompson, E. T. Colton, Rev. Jasper T. Moses, Mrs. F. S. Bennett.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Spread of Christianity in the Modern World: A survey of the history of missions since the beginning of the modern era. It depicts the missionary movement against the background of general history, and sets forth the relation of missionary endeavor to contemporary conditions, political and commercial, social and intellectual. By Edward Caldwell Moore. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. \$2.00.

A Labrador Doctor: Autobiography of Wilfred Thomason Grenfell. The personal story of the man who has done such wonderful work in Labrador, telling of his boyhood, his early work and its present development and progress. Illustrated with photographs. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York.

Girls' Book of the Red Cross: The story of the Red Cross, its history and its work during the war and at home, told in a style to be interesting to girls, and profusely illustrated with photographs. By Mary Kendall Hyde. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York.

Alaska: Our Beautiful Northland of Opportunity. Descriptive of the wonderful scenery and vast economic possibilities of "our last frontier." By Agnes Rush Burr. Page, Boston. \$4.00.

Belgian Fairy Tales: a volume for little folk, by William Elliot Griffis, author of *The Firefly's Lovers*, *The Unmannerly Tiger*, *Dutch Fairy Tales*, etc. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York.

New Publications of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook

Report on the Army and Religion

A REPORT for which the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook has been gathering material during the past year, dealing with the Religious Outlook as Revealed by a Study of Religion in the Army, is now in press and will appear early in December. This study is based on the results of information that has been secured through wide correspondence and personal contacts with a great number of chaplains, Y. M. C. A. secretaries and officers and enlisted men of the army. It represents the first attempt to make a thorough investigation of the state of religion in this country as revealed by a study of the cross section of American male humanity that was found in the army during the war.

The volume falls into three sections. The first deals with what the army revealed concerning the religious life and thought of the men that were inducted into it. The second section considers the effect of military training and war upon religion. The third suggests lessons for the Church drawn from the facts brought out in this investigation. Some of the chapters deal with the proportion of Christians in the army, the widespread ignorance as to the meaning of Christianity, the relation of the men to the Church, the faith of the majority, the moral standards and life of the majority, the effect of the army experience on religious faith and practice, the effect of the war upon the churches and churchmanship, and the effect on moral life and standards. A fuller review of the volume will appear in a later issue of the BULLETIN.

New Pamphlets on War and Religious Outlook

The following four additional numbers in the series of pamphlets entitled *The Religious Outlook* have lately appeared: *Christian Principles and Industrial Reconstruction*, by Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church; *Christian Aspects of Economic Reconstruction*, by Herbert N. Shenton, Chief of Reconstruction Research Division of the Council of National Defense; *The Church and Religious Education*, by President William Douglas Mackenzie of Hartford Theological Seminary; and *The New Home Missions*, by Rev. William P. Shriver, Director of City and Immigrant Work of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

In *Christian Principles and Industrial Reconstruction*, Bishop McConnell takes his point of departure from the fundamental emphasis of Christianity upon the supremacy of the human values over the material and develops the theme by the application of this principle to the question of economic competition, organization of labor, democracy in industry and other industrial problems. A second section of the booklet lays emphasis upon certain aspects of the situation which apply to the Church itself, insisting that the Church must keep alive within herself the principle of prophetic radicalism, create the social atmosphere in which change for the better will take place without violence, and as an investor of funds and employer of labor actually put into practice the progressive social standards which it proclaims as Christian.

In *Christian Aspects of Economic Reconstruction*, Professor Shenton lays down the fundamental principle that in every economic problem of the present day there is an ethical aspect and that the Church, therefore, has a vital concern in economic reconstruction. He indicates the ethical issues involved in certain of the

more important problems of economic reconstruction such as trade, both domestic and foreign, taxes, immigration, the League of Nations, the paying of the war debt and tariffs, and urges upon the Church the adoption of an adequate plan of research into the right and wrong of economic questions.

In *The Church and Religious Education*, President Mackenzie discusses the revelation of the World War, both as to the power of education and the serious failure of the Church as a Christian educator, and presents the teaching function as the most fundamental aspect of religious work. The subject is further developed along the lines of the relation of church and state in the matter of education, the content of religious education and the present state of religious education in America, concluding with an appeal to the Church to focus its attention upon the task of religious education as the most essential aspect of its work in the present day.

In *The New Home Missions*, Dr. Shriver points out that the whole meaning of Home Missions has been enlarged until it no longer means simply pioneering in the West nor undertaking work for special groups, but the making of American life thoroughly Christian in all social relationships. The program of the New Home Missions is developed along the following lines: the securing of a Christian social order in America as the goal of the New Home Missions; the new demand for unity in carrying out the task; the importance of comprehensive surveys on which an intelligent program can be based; and the need for a more adequate leadership.

Welcome Home Service for Soldiers and Sailors

The World's New Day is a welcome home service for soldiers and sailors prepared by Rosamond Kimball. Miss Kimball has had unusually successful experience in the writing and directing of patriotic and religious pageants, having served during the war as a director of entertainments under the War Camp Community Service. This exercise is suitable for congregational or community use and is not restricted in its application to the welcoming of men fresh from overseas duty. It may be adapted to use on any patriotic occasion and is especially suited to a religious observance of Armistice Day.

To a dignified setting of the very best of our patriotic songs and hymns there has been added a series of poems and of readings from the most exalted passages of Scripture. Throughout the service the high note of dedication to God and Liberty is sounded. Skillful use is made of symbolism and the personification of Liberty and America. A valuable feature of the exercise is its adaptability to various religious and patriotic occasions and the fact that the service may be used in whole or in part, the pageant portion requiring only half an hour. The price of this sixteen-page exercise is five cents per copy or four dollars (\$4.00) per hundred, published by the Abingdon Press, New York and Cincinnati. It may also be ordered through the Federal Council.

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